

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE

Household Garbage Carbonizer.



—УДАРНЫЙ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ
ЭМТ 30

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF THE

Household Garbage Carbonizer,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

SANITARY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,

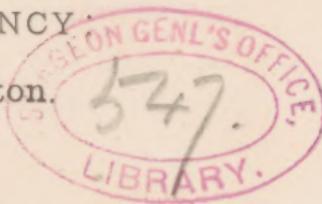
56 & 58 Pine St., New York.

FACTORY AND WAREROOMS:

211 West 33rd Street, New York.

NEW ENGLAND AGENCY

88 Union Street, Boston.



THE DISPOSAL OF KITCHEN WASTE

BY THE

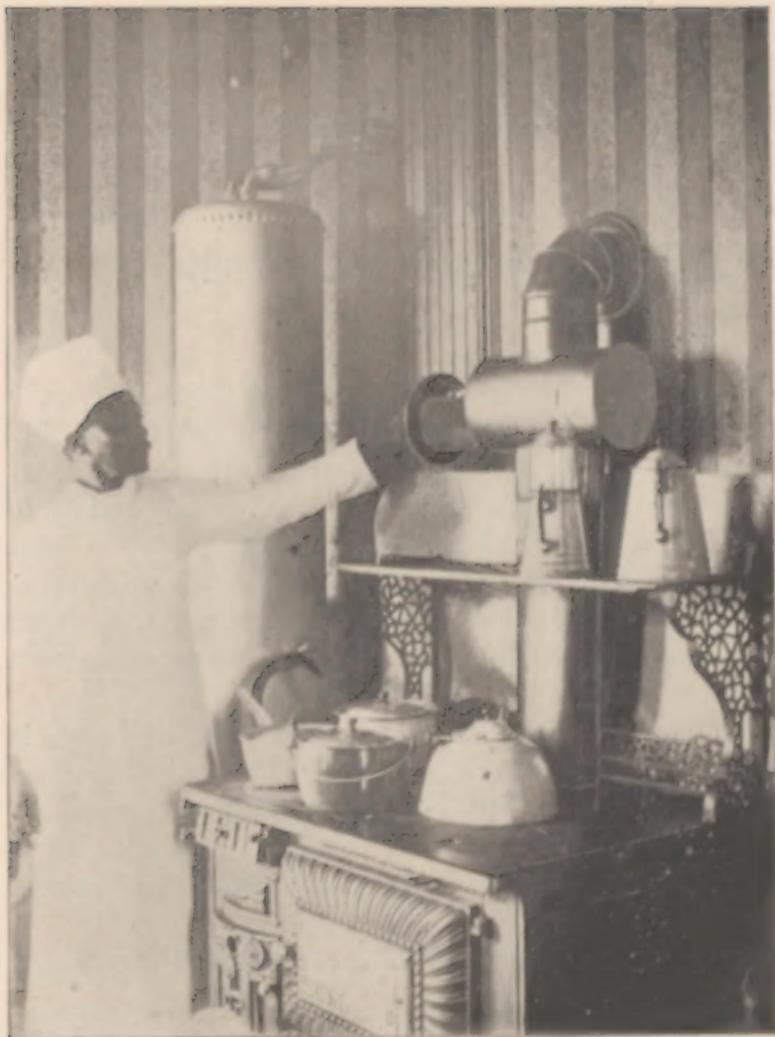
HOUSEHOLD GARBAGE CARBONIZER.

It has been urged by some of the leading sanitary authorities in this country that the best way of disposing of the household waste is its destruction by fire on the premises where produced. To the housekeeper this process, if performed in a cleanly and inoffensive manner, would remove one of the most annoying troubles incident to home life. When done on a large scale, the advantage in a pecuniary sense to municipal authorities by the private disposal of all putrescible matter, would be an enormous saving in money which could be better applied to some more useful purpose.

But to burn fresh kitchen "swill" with a hot fire in the kitchen stove takes fuel and time, is attended with noxious odors in the house, destroys the stove fittings and linings, and in the end the stove or range itself. Manifestly there is needed a device which will reduce the garbage to a form in which it can be burned without offense.

The Household Garbage Carbonizer

is a new invention which uses the surplus heat from the fire to drive off by evaporation the liquids contained in the waste, and afterwards utilizes the results of this process as a fuel.



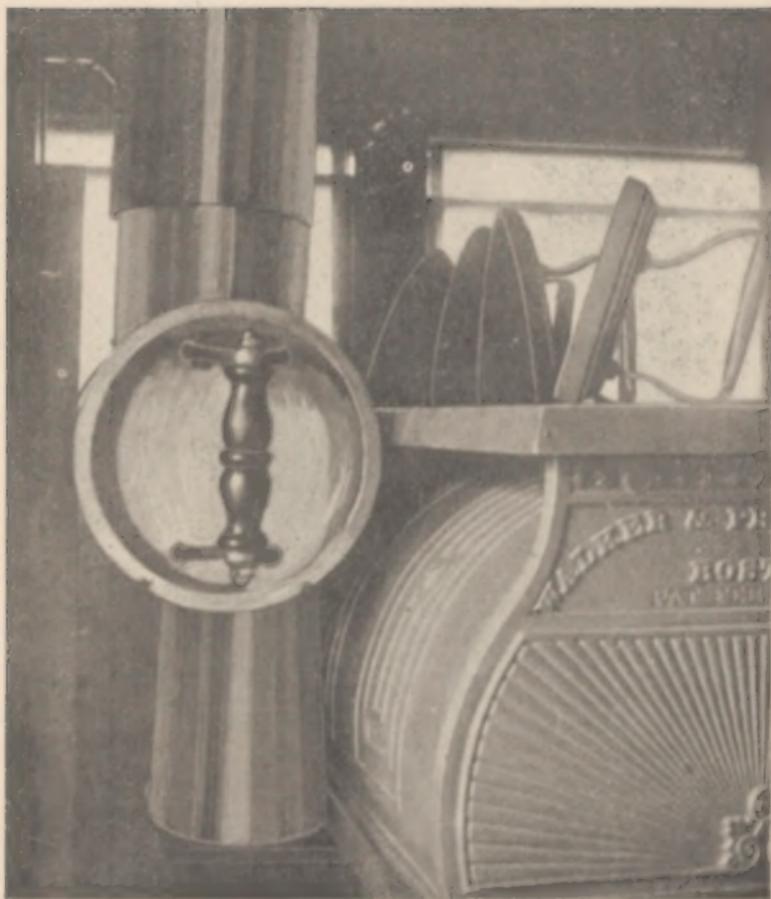
Vertical No. 1.

In the joint of the pipe or elbow that makes the connection between the stove or range and the chimney flue is placed a horizontal cylinder or drum somewhat larger than the stove pipe connections. One end of this cylinder is permanently closed, the other removable, and attached to the inside of this end is a basket or tray made of perforated iron shorter and smaller than the cylinder itself. The area of space around this basket when set in this cylinder is larger than the area of the pipe from the stove or range, so that there can be no obstruction of the draft.

When in use the basket is charged with the kitchen waste, returned to the cylinder into which the basket sets by a locking device, and the heat from the fire passing around the scoop and through the perforations drives off the moisture in a short time, turning the contents into charcoal; this dried and charred waste is then put upon the fire and utilized as fuel, or after being left over night used to kindle the morning fire.

The passage of the heat evaporates the moisture without the discharge of empyreumatic odors, such as are generated by the direct contact of wet garbage with the fire; the process may be repeated as often as required, the quantity of garbage carbonized being governed by the size of the basket and the temperature of the heat from the stove. Small quantities of liquids are received in the bottom of the scoop, which is not perforated.

Being placed in the pipe the CARBONIZER does not interfere with the use of the stove for any domestic purpose. It occupies space not otherwise in use, it is automatic in action, requires but little attention, uses no extra fuel, may be made of large or small size proportioned to the number of persons in a family, can be adjusted to connect with any size or form of smoke pipe under almost every possible condition or location, and can be applied to any form of stove or range where connection with a chimney flue is to be had.

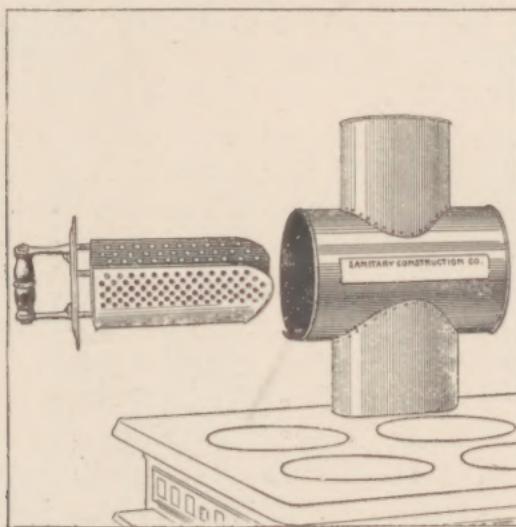


Vertical No. 2.

The Household Garbage Carbonizer

is constructed in two separate parts as will be seen by the accompanying drawings: the BASKET or receptacle for the garbage, and the CYLINDER or jacket into which the Basket is set.

The Basket comprises the following parts: The concave head made of rolled sheet brass nickel-plated, corrugated to give it stiff-



ness, and stamped with the name and patents of the Company, the brackets or lugs which attach the handle to the head, the wooden handle, the spindle which passes through the handle secured by nuts top and bottom, and the perforated scoop or pan for receiving the garbage; this pan is made of cold rolled steel and attached by nuts to the brackets and head.

The Cylinder which receives the Basket is made of Russia iron throughout, except the iron ring into which the Basket sets.



Horizontal No. 3.

The connection for the smoke pipe from the stove on the lower side of the Cylinder is usually oval in form, but may be round or square to correspond with the connecting pipe. The outlet for the smoke, usually round in form, may be on top of the Cylinder or on the right or left hand side of the Cylinder, or at the end. (See various diagrams.)

The pan or Basket is always of a given size and description; the Cylinder varies with the measurements of the pipes, the position of the chimney flue and the kind of stove or range to which the attachment is to be made.

There are two sizes of CARBONIZERS made for household use:

No. 1, diameter of Cylinder 8 inches, smoke pipe connection 6 to 7 inches, capacity about 4 quarts of garbage for one charge.

No. 2, diameter of Cylinder 9 inches, smoke pipe connection 7½ to 10 inches, capacity of Basket 7 quarts.

There are four styles of these two sizes which are found to be mostly called for.

The VERTICAL. This is attached to a vertical pipe from any stove or range at height desired. It is so made as to be either withdrawn by the right or left hand as may be most convenient. (See Plates Nos. 1 and 2.)

The HORIZONTAL. For attachment to the smoke pipe from the back of the stove thence direct to the chimney, and also where there are two pipes from the stove, the Cylinder being placed at the intersection and the two pipes entering on either side. (See Plate No. 3.)

The SHORT ELBOW. This sets on the top of the stove or range and connects with the chimney by a pipe at right angles or from the end of the Cylinder. There are several forms of this style with longer or shorter stove connections as may be required, and with various ways of making chimney connection. (See Plates Nos. 4, 5 and 6.)



Short Elbow No. 4.

The LONG ELBOW. For attachment some distance above the stove, thence direct to the chimney, the Basket being inserted from the front. (See Plates 7 and 8.)

In practical use it will be found that these four styles of either the 8 inch or the 9 inch size will be all that will be required for the greatest number of stoves or ranges now in use.

The PORTABLE CARBONIZER. This is a form of Cylinder which is connected by means of short pieces of pipe with the front and rear holes on the top of the stove, but has no connection with the chimney flue direct. It is so constructed that the heat passes up through the front stove hole directly from the fire box and down through the rear stove hole, carbonizing on its way the garbage in the Basket set in the Cylinder. This CARBONIZER has to be placed in position by taking off the stove covers and must be removed after the work of carbonization is completed. Its operation is quicker than any other form, but it has the disadvantage of requiring to be put in position and removed.

The DOUBLE CARBONIZER. In some cases where large quantities of garbage are produced and where there are two smoke pipes from the range, it has been found convenient to put two CARBONIZERS into position, thereby doubling the capacity of the apparatus.

The SET RANGE. For ranges which are set in brick and where the pipe from the stove passes up at the back and is not exposed, the covering plate at the front of the flue is removed and other plates substituted which have the required orifice for the Basket. In this case the operation is the same as in the long elbow.

SPECIAL SIZED CARBONIZER. For still larger work a CARBONIZER of a special size is made comprising a vertical drum which may be rectangular in shape and which will carry four Baskets at



Short Elbow No. 5.

once. The Baskets are made cylindrical and permanently set in the drum, the garbage being fed through doors at the top, and after being carbonized the charcoal is taken out through sliding doors at the bottom. This is a continuous operation and is adapted for stoves and ranges which are set at a distance from the chimney of not less than two feet, or may be applied to connections from boilers and house heaters to a chimney. In a similar way the waste heat from steam boilers can be utilized to carbonize garbage of a large establishment, provided there is room to enlarge the flue to the chimney so as to receive a Basket of proportionate size.

GAS STOVES AND RANGES. The use of the CARBONIZER for gas stoves and ranges requires a connection with the chimney flue. On large ranges where the heat from around the oven passes through a pipe from the back or top of the stove, the standard styles are employed, but on smaller stoves a different method of obtaining and utilizing the heat must be used. Several styles of CARBONIZER for this purpose will be ready for delivery shortly.

In all cases the Cylinders or jackets are made of steel or Russia iron, and the smoke pipe connection usually of the same material. The Basket and fittings being made of nickel plate and the handle of ebonized wood, the outside appearance is in accordance with the most finely finished stove or range,

THE SANITARY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY will furnish any desired quantity of CARBONIZERS complete (Basket and Cylinder) of either size or any pattern that may be required.

The Company will also furnish the Basket and iron ring into which the Basket sets, separate from the Cylinder, as the Cylinder can be made by any tin or sheet iron worker. The advantage of this arrangement is that a larger discount is allowed upon the Basket alone, an additional profit is made on the construction of the Cylin-



Short Elbow No. 6.

der, which is made to fit the special location required, and a saving is made in freight. The attachment to the stove or range is made by the local agent and paid for by the purchaser, which forms another item of profit for the agent.

A sample of a complete CARBONIZER (Basket and Cylinder) will be furnished as a guide for the manufacture of the Cylinder, and if desired the Baskets would be shipped "knocked down" at the shipping rates for manufactured iron only.

Directions for placing Cylinder and attaching the Carbonizer.

The style and size of the CARBONIZER to be attached to any given range is a matter in which some judgment must be exercised.

When there is a single vertical pipe without interference of the hot shelf or upper ovens, it is easy to make the attachment, but where there are two pipes and their intersection is too high above the floor so as not to be easily reached by the servant, then the CARBONIZER should be set in one or the other pipe, preferably the left hand one, below the hot shelf.

In placing the CARBONIZER on the long or short elbow, the distance from the stove to the chimney will decide as to which form will be used.

It is important in all attachments to see that the heat from the stove passes in as nearly as possible at the front of the CARBONIZER and escapes by the rear, either on the top, side or end; this will expose the whole area of the Basket to the heat.

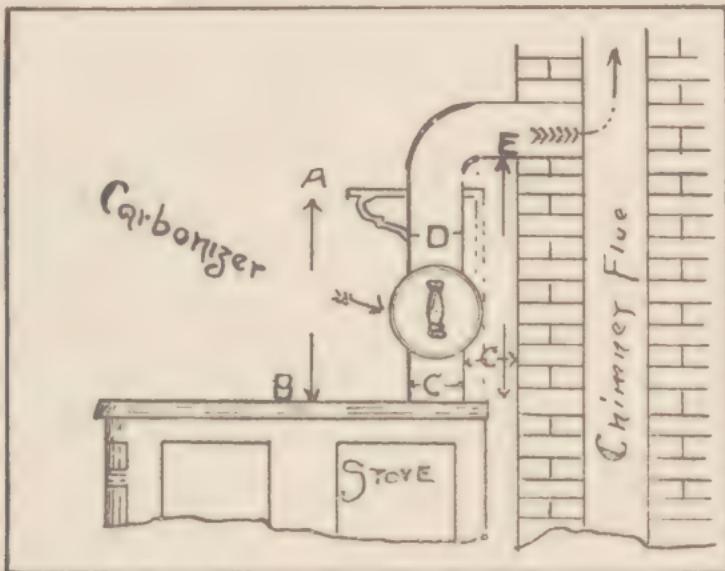
In special cases make a sketch of the CARBONIZER in position, the stove and the chimney flue, as the smoke pipes vary greatly in dimensions and description, and give exact measurements so as to guide the workman in making up the Cylinder.



Long Elbow No. 7.

Families of from five to ten people will take the 8 inch No. 1 size, and where there are from nine to twenty the No. 2, 9 inch size.

Take the preliminary measurements as shown on the following diagram or a somewhat similar form.



Distance from Shelf A to top of Stove B	.....
Distance from Stove B to bottom of Pipe E	.....
Distance from Pipe C to Wall	.....
Circumference of Pipe at C	.....
Circumference of Pipe at D	.....
Is Pipe at C round, oval or square?	.....
Is Pipe at D round, oval or square?	.....
If square, give length and breadth of opening	.....
Number of persons in family	.....
Number and name of Stove or Range	.....



Long Elbow No. 8.

Directions for Operating the Carbonizer.

Fill the Basket not more than two-thirds full for the first charge of the day, and when this is carbonized put it into the fire box and replace by fresh garbage. Liquids should be drained out of the garbage before put into the Basket. For this purpose we can furnish a strongly made galvanized wire strainer which stands in the kitchen sink. When there is a considerable amount of fatty substance see that this is mixed with vegetable matter, so that when carbonization is complete the charcoal remaining in the scoop will have absorbed the grease which has been tried out. Do not overload the Basket nor expect it to do all the work at once. Give it time. Keep the Basket clean and occasionally remove the soot which will collect on the inside of the Cylinder.

In filling the Basket withdraw it about two-thirds of its length and replace as quickly as possible, as the draft from the stove will be checked while the Basket is out.

Do not attempt to pull the Basket out by main force, but taking hold of the handle tip it a trifle, lift it out of the catches on the bottom, then it can be withdrawn without difficulty.

RETAIL PRICE LIST.

CARBONIZER COMPLETE (Basket and Cylinder)

No. 1.	Standard 8 inch Cylinder,	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> { Vertical, Horizontal, Short Elbow, Long Elbow, } </div>	\$85.00
No. 2.	" 9 "	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> { Vertical, Horizontal, Short Elbow, Long Elbow, } </div>	\$86.50
Horizontal, placed at intersection of two smoke pipes (Plate No. 3) 8 inch,			\$6.00
Horizontal, placed at intersection of two smoke pipes (Plate No. 3) 9 inch,			\$7.50
Portable 8 inch Cylinder,			\$6.00
" 9 " " "			\$7.50
DOUBLE CARBONIZER (two Cylinders set in opposite ends of a Horizontal pipe) 8 inch Cylinder,			\$1.00
DOUBLE CARBONIZER (two Cylinders set in opposite ends of a Horizontal pipe) 9 inch Cylinder,			\$10.00

SPECIAL CARBONIZERS will be made to suit any given location, the extra cost of construction being added to the regular retail price. In all such cases a diagram of proposed location with smoke and chimney connections and measurements must be furnished.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

OLD COURT HOUSE, BOSTON,

May 10th, 1895.

The Sanitary Construction Co.

Gentlemen:—In answer to your request I am very glad to say that I have had your kitchen garbage carbonizer in constant use in my kitchen since the first of August, 1894, beginning its use in connection with my kitchen stove at the beach, and continuing it with my range in the city to the present time. It has given no odor or trouble of any kind, but has pleased the cook very much by its convenience, and the charcoal kindling which it has furnished for the morning fire. We are all gratified with the total abandonment of the swill bucket in the yard; and what is done with the wastes in my kitchen can be done in every kitchen.

If this apparatus were brought into general use it would stop the well-known nuisances of more than 50,000 swill-buckets in this city, bring a healthful convenience to as many families, hotels and restaurants, relieve our streets of swill-carts, save our treasury nearly \$200,000 annually and spare the Health Department many other annoyances.

It is an odd thing for me to give a written endorsement for any patented article, but it is more odd to find an article that strikes the home comfort and convenience like this one, and I know of no way by which I can serve the sanitary and economical interests of the city better. I have for years urged the fact that such an apparatus could be used in our kitchens, and I am personally grateful to you for bringing it forward.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you choose.

Very respectfully,

S. H. DURGIN, M.D.,
Chairman of the Boston Board of Health.

TOWN OF BROOKLINE,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,

April 27, 1895.

The Sanitary Construction Co.

Gentlemen:—In reply to your inquiries as to my experience with the Garbage Carbonizer, I can say it has given complete satisfaction. It has now been in constant use in our kitchen for some time, has disposed of all our swill without the least inconvenience or offence, and has contributed every morning some useful kindlings. Furthermore, the cook, at first rather sceptical as to the advantages of the new device, and very fearful that it would dampen the fire or obstruct the draft, is now its most eloquent champion.

If the Carbonizer were generally adopted the great sanitary question of the proper

dry, and the author would always bring along a supply of sticks which would usually be enough to keep the fire burning. He would then go into the woods to search for a place where a new fire could be made, and an action similar to that of kindling wood for a fire would be made.

We are now interested in the most stable material in the

Yours truly,

H. LINCOLN CHASE, M.D.,

Agent of the Board of Health.

BOSTON, April, 30, 1895.

Sanitary Construction Co.

It is evident that the only way to avoid such a result is to pay attention to garbage such as exists under present conditions.

Respectfully,

EDWARD H. WISE.

It is a subject of the greatest interest to contemplate the explosive forces of the blower from first use of the first engine (which is bound to success) to that of the last. The story comes. In the first stage of being exploded by the miners, there is a very violent explosion, which may be caused by mineral dust in the gas of the miners' air. In the first thousand feet, passing the refuse in the floor and backfill, one is exposed to gas, but one is bound to the air-blast, which is bound to blow. Back to the first floor, the blower of this engine had been restored to service after some of the last and best miners had been blown down, and the engine was bound to the floor and to the gas of the working miners. What it did for the miners after the blowing, in most powerfully moving the miners' backs, is bound to be lighting the working day on the last working year. The progress of the miners will go on to the great success of the miners.

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HEALTH, APRIL, 1895.

Using a long-term, cross-sectional approach, this article has demonstrated that, among the majority of countries in the world, the most rapid growth in the number of hours of full-time work per year has

none of which can be brought into use until after the garbage has been endured upon the premises for a time as a nuisance, collected at public expense, and has become intolerable. These methods of dealing with garbage cannot be called preventive medicine, but rather curative, with the physician called at a very late stage of the disease.

We have here represented a single device which deals with all kitchen wastes successfully, with less care and trouble than with the bucket in the yard, and with no odor or objectionable feature whatever. The garbage is dried to a charcoal by the waste heat in the stove pipe and is used as a fuel to kindle the morning fire. This method is clean, convenient, inexpensive and within the reach of all classes. It is what we call 'preventive medicine' in the truest sense, and is worthy of our best attention.

In my opinion, the true method is for each one—each family—to care for and dispose of its own filth. All the trouble comes from trying to put it off on someone else. By the use of the domestic garbage cremator, we entirely dispense with the garbage bucket, and all its attendant evils and dangers. We save the cost to the city of carrying the garbage away from the house and the cost of disposing of it. We conduce to public cleanliness and health in the most approved manner. The only expense is that of the device. No extra fire is necessary. No garbage is formed because the refuse is thrown into the cremator as the plates are cleaned, before fermentation, when no offensiveness is possible.

E. N. WORDIN, A.M., M.D., Bridgeport, Conn.

Removal from the houses by the public service should be limited to clean ashes and such refuse as cannot be burned, sold, or given away. Nothing should be thrown into the streets, or deposited for removal by the public scavenger, that can, even at some cost and inconvenience, be disposed of on the premises where it is produced.

COL. GEO. E. WARING,
Street Cleaning Commissioner of the City of New York

A small instrument has lately been invented and patented that may solve the problem of how best to dispose of garbage in cities. It has been called the "Household Carbonizer," and is so simple in its construction and method for use that it can be applied in any kitchen.

* * * * *

It appears to be a practical sanitary invention that is capable of doing much to give relief from the garbage nuisance, if it does not do away with it entirely. If it were possible to have some such instrument in general use it would save the city a vast sum of money. At present it costs the city of New York upwards of \$450,000 to collect and dispose of its garbage. The greater portion of this sum could be saved, the city made more healthful, and the inhabitants provided with much valuable fuel by the use of a Carbonizer in homes and places of residence.—*New York Times*, May, 1895.

SANITARY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,

W. F. MORSE,
PRESIDENT.

R. E. PARRAGA,
SECY & TREAS.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Office 58 Pine St., New York.

Sole Manufacturers and Owners under American and Foreign
Patents of

THE HOUSEHOLD CARBAGE CARBONIZER,

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM DISINFECTING, STERILIZING AND GERMICIDE
APPARATUS

For the use of Hospitals, Public Institutions and Municipalities.

The Sanitary Construction Company is prepared to make examination and submit estimates for the installation of Steam Disinfecting Plants.

Steam Disinfectors double jacketed, rectangular or circular in form, using high pressure steam.

Single Cylinder Disinfectors for low pressure system, specially adapted for Hospitals and Public Institutions.

Steam Sterilizing Tanks for cleaning and sterilizing by boiling water of all white goods.

Chemical solution and Germicide tanks, Hot air and Fumigation chambers for preliminary cleansing of clothing.

This Company has constructed many of the most successful plants in the United States, and on application will furnish descriptive pamphlet giving all information.

SANITARY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,
58 Pine St., New York.

